Developments on Chemical Looping Combustion of Biomass

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Overview

- Introduction
- Technical approach
- Experiments on chemical looping combustion of biomass
- Conclusions



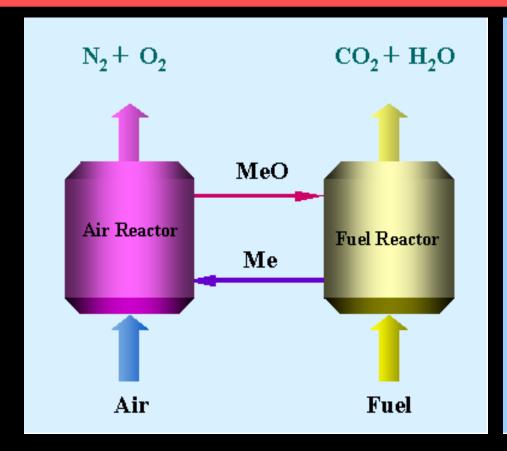


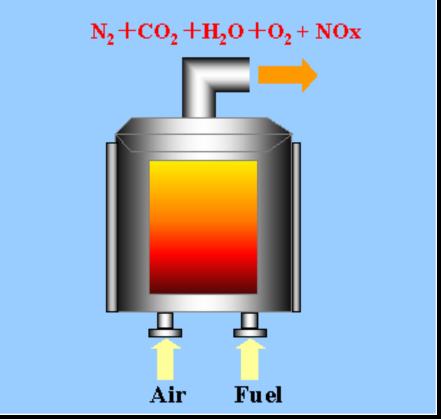
CCS is the world's best chance to have a major & immediate impact on CO₂ emission reduction





- ► Biomass is renewable energy with zero CO₂ emission
- A way to capture CO₂ from biomass?
- ► If so, a quick way to reduce CO₂ content in the atmosphere



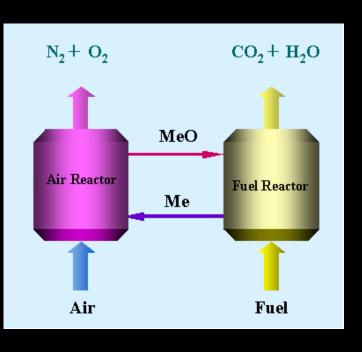


Chemical looping combustion

Normal combustion

➤ Chemical Looping Combustion is an indirect combustion technology by use of oxygen carrier. It can be used for CO2 capture in power generation process.

Reactions



Oxidation

$$2Me_xO_{y-1} + O_2 \rightarrow 2Me_xO_y$$

Reduction

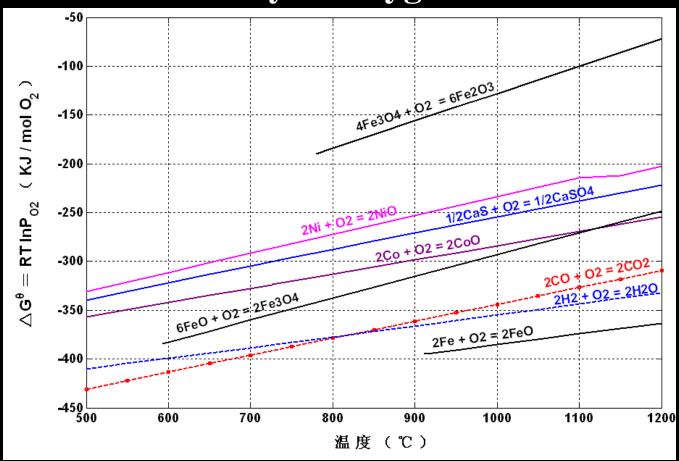
$$(2n+m)Me_{x}O_{y} + C_{n}H2_{m} \rightarrow$$

$$(2n+m)Me_{x}O_{y-1} + nCO_{2} + mH_{2}O$$

Sum

$$(n + \frac{1}{2}m)O_2 + C_nH_{2m} \rightarrow nCO_2 + mH_2O$$

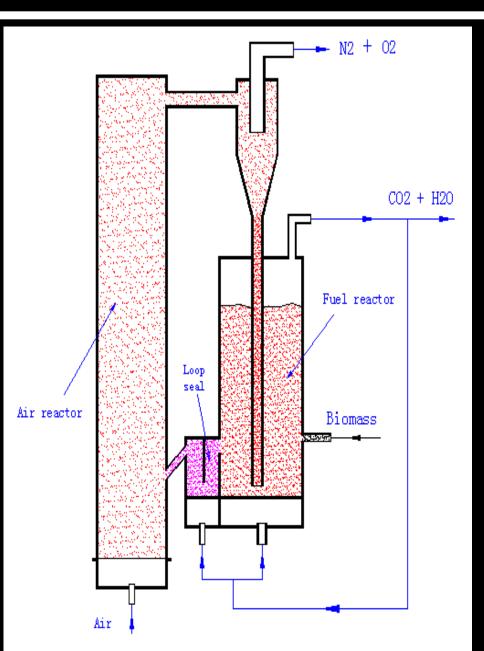
Reactivity of Oxygen carrier



Laihong Shen, Min Zheng, Jun Xiao, Rui Xiao.

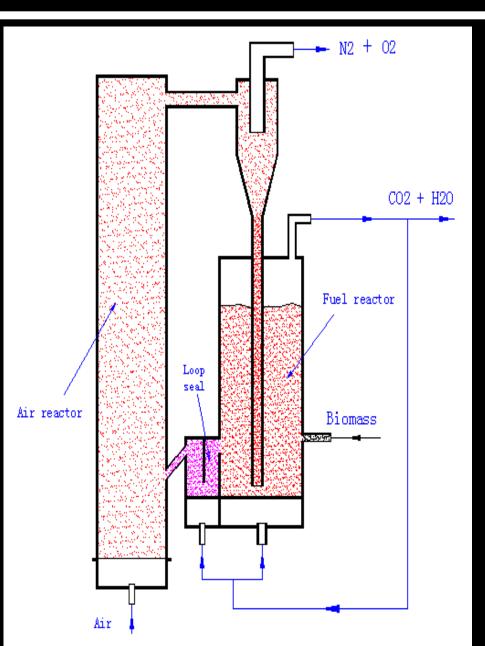
A mechanistic investigation of a calcium-based oxygen carrier for chemical looping combustion.

Combustion and Flame, 2008.04.017 (In pressed)



- 1. Air reactor (circulating fluidized bed)
- 2. Fuel reactor (bubbling fluidized bed)
- 3. Loop seal (moving bed)

Laihong Shen, Yang Gao, Jun Xiao. Simulation of hydrogen production from biomass gasification in interconnected fluidized beds. Biomass and bioenergy 2008, 32:120-127.



Fuel reactor

Biomass pyrolysis

$$H_2+CO+CO_2+CH_4+C+Tar$$

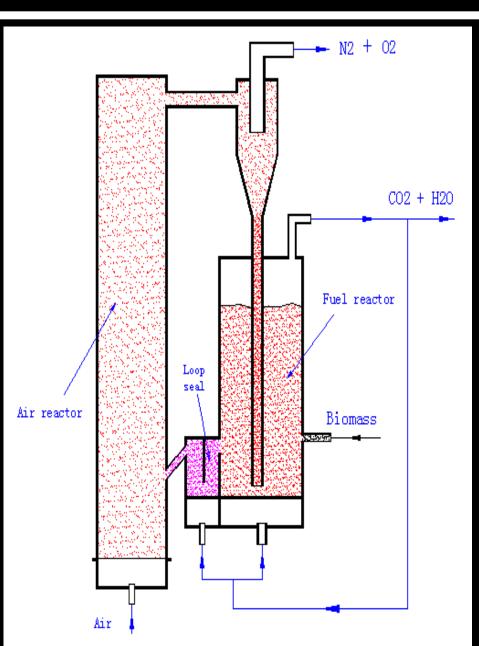
Biomass gasification

$$C + CO_2 \rightarrow 2CO$$

$$C + H_2O \rightarrow CO + H_2$$

$$CO + H_2O \rightarrow CO_2 + H_2$$

$$Tar + H_2O \xrightarrow{Ni \text{ Cataly st}} CO + CO_2 + H_2$$



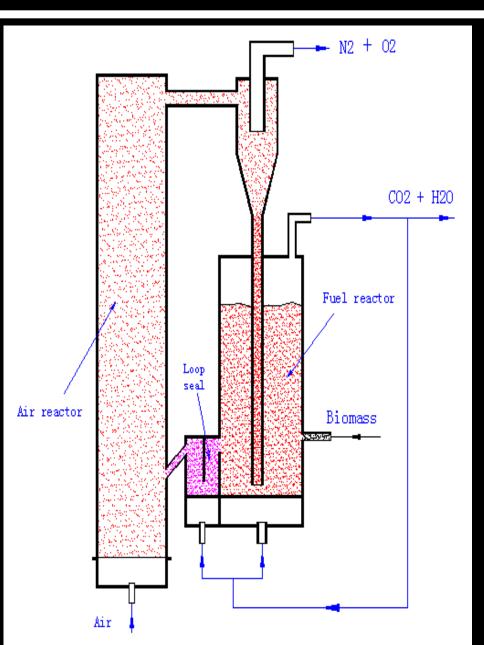
Fuel reactor

NiO reduction

$$NiO + CO \rightarrow Ni + CO_2$$

$$NiO + H_2 \rightarrow Ni + H_2O$$

$$4NiO + CH_4 \rightarrow Ni + CO_2 + 2H_2O$$



Air reactor

Ni oxidization

 $2Ni + O_2 \rightarrow 2NiO$





Parameters

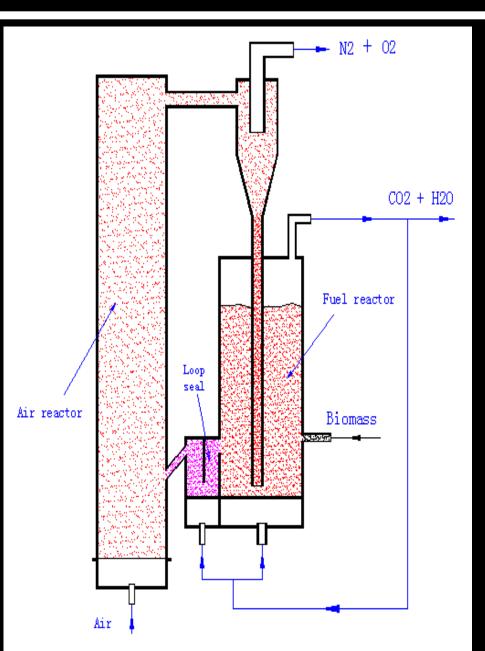
Air reactor dia. 50 mm, H 2000 mm

Fuel reactor 230 X 40 mm², H 1500 mm

Temperature

Air reactor 850 – 1050 ℃

Fuel reactor 700 – 950 ℃



Parameters

Biomass: Pine wood

```
      prox.
      & ultimate analysis ( wt. % )

      Moisture
      8.5
      C 36.57

      Fixed Carbon 17.91
      H 4.91

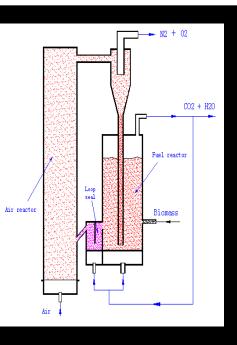
      Volatile 64.98
      O 40.70

      Ash
      8.61
      N 0.5

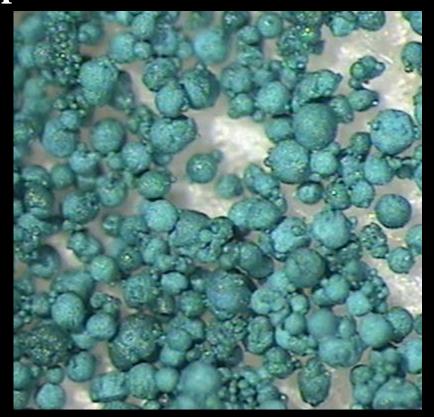
      S 0.14
      Cl 1.55
```

Low heating value (MJ/kg) 14.60

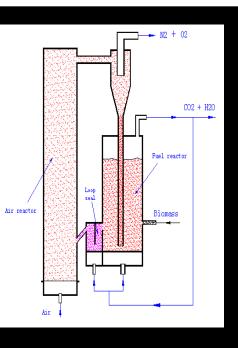
mean diameter: 2 mm feed rate: 0-2 kg/h

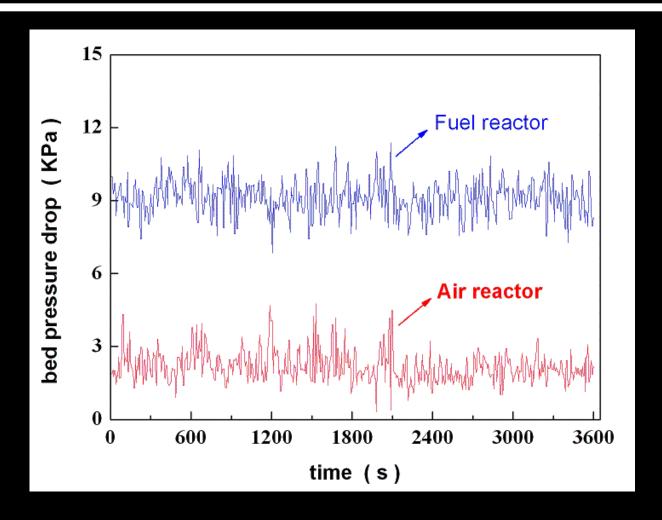


Freeze-granulated Ni / NiO particles used in a test unit

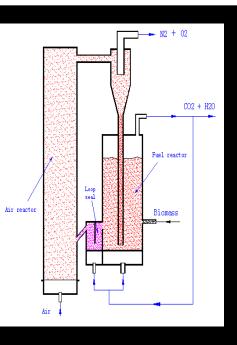


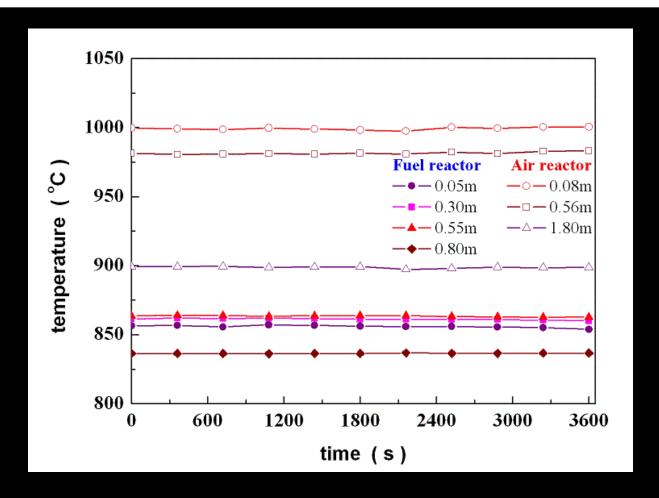
Oxygen Carrier:
32.7% NiO - 67.3% Al₂O₃
mean diameter: 0.3 mm



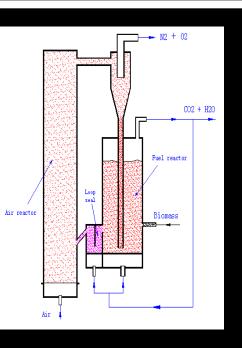


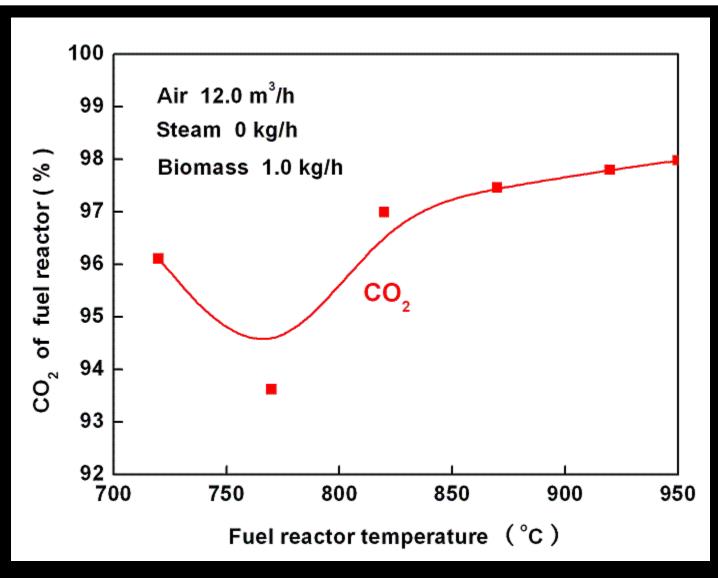
Typical time series of bed pressure drops both in the fuel reactor and in the air reactor



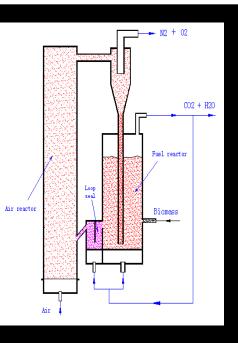


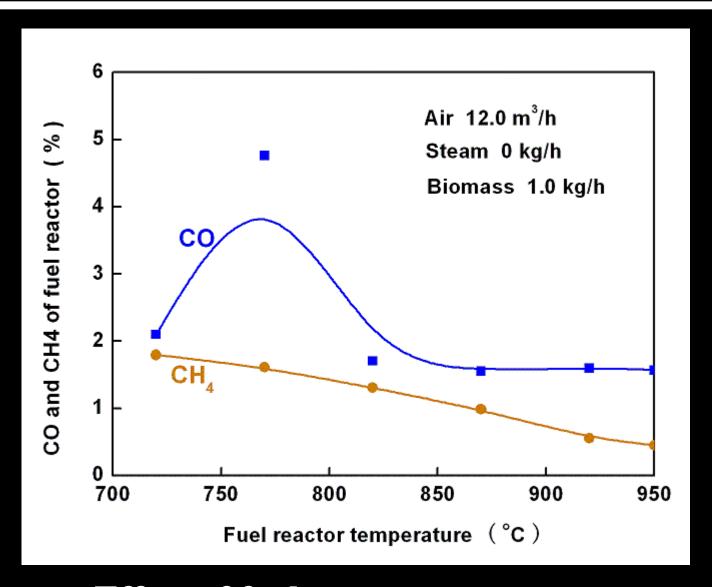
Typical time series of temperature both in the fuel reactor and in the air reactor



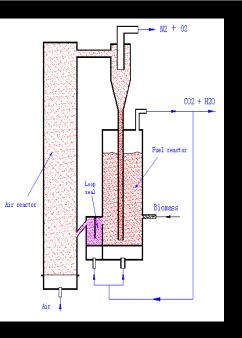


Effect of fuel reactor temperature

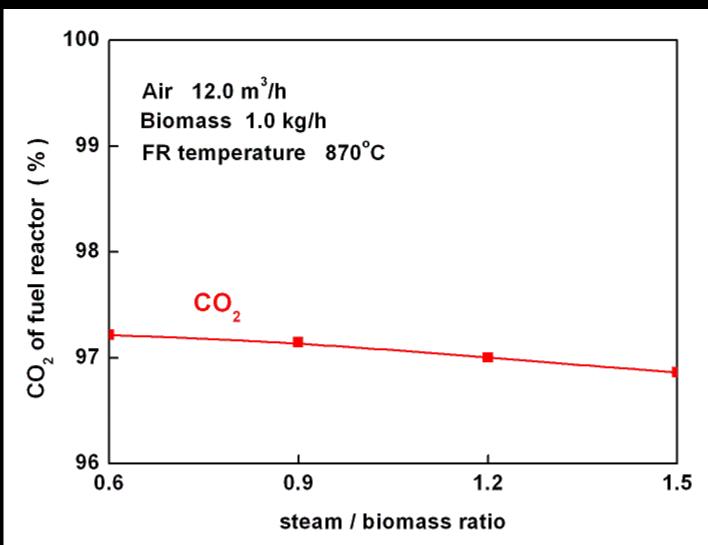




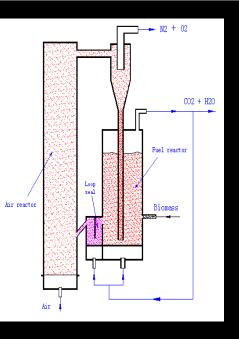
Effect of fuel reactor temperature



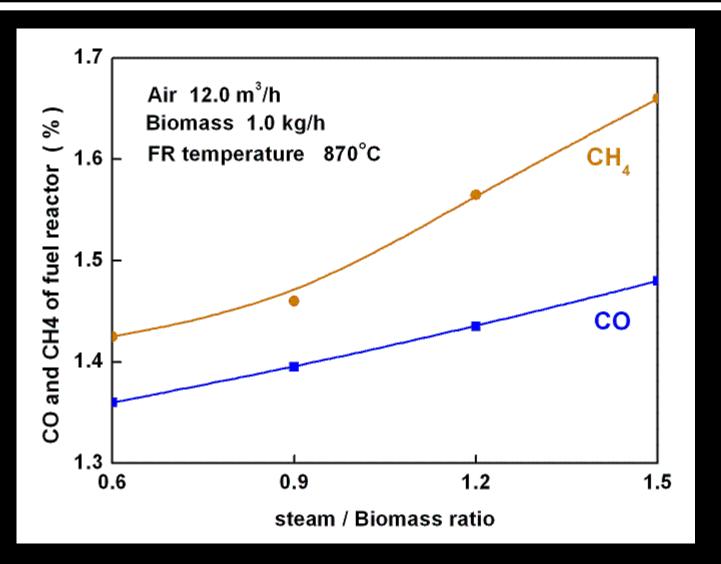
FR: fuel reactor



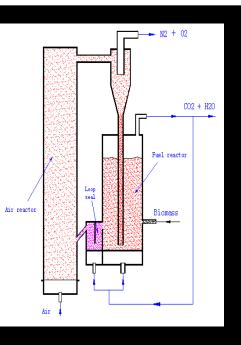
Effect of steam / biomass ratio



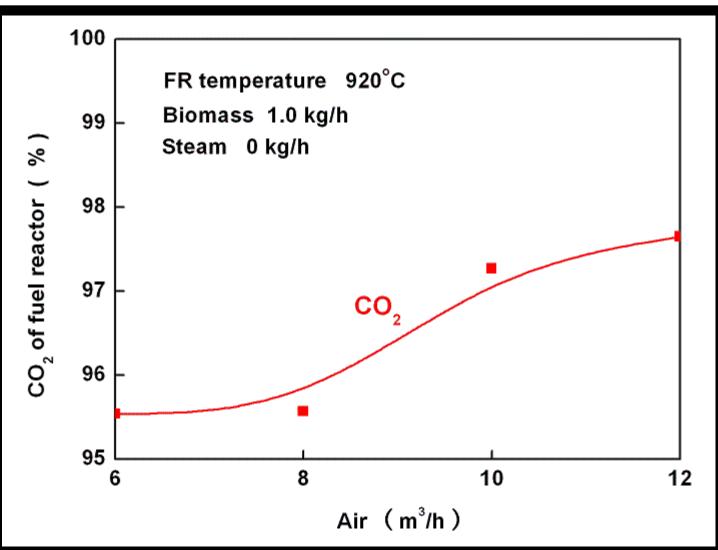
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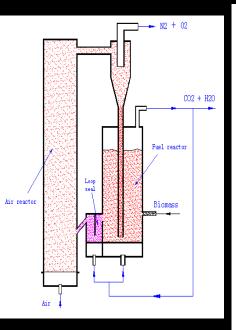
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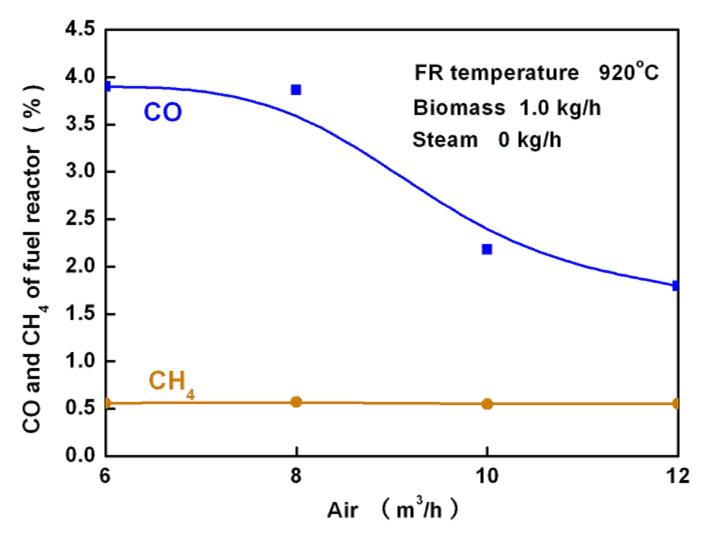
The height of air reactor in the present setup is not high enough for Ni oxidization with air.



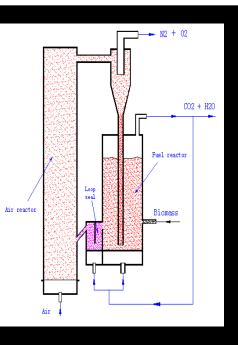
Effect of air flow of air reactor

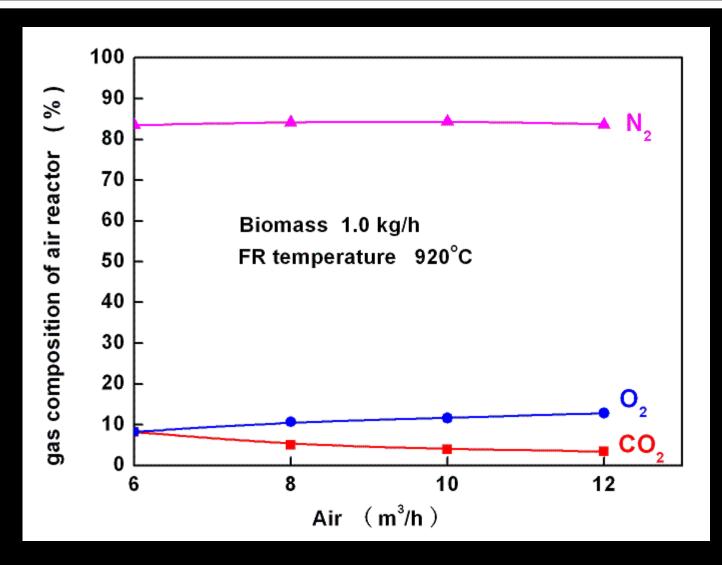


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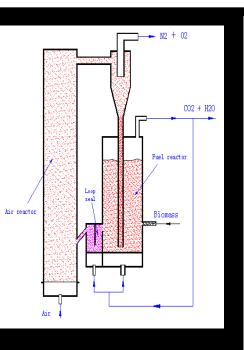


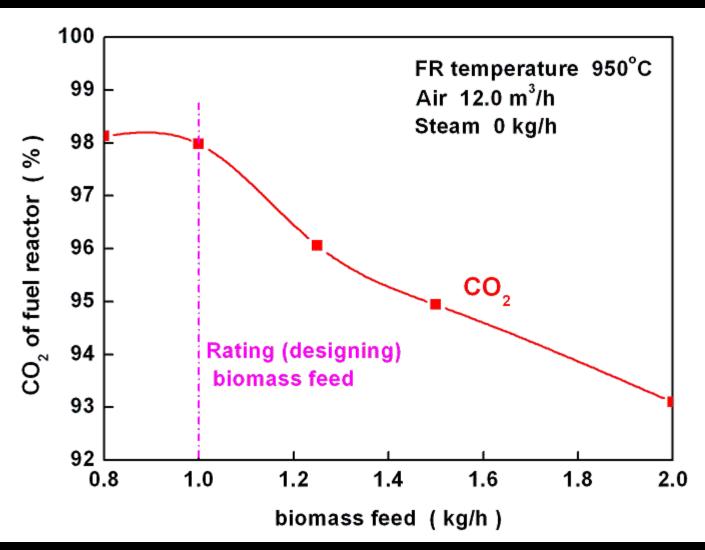
Effect of air flow of air reactor



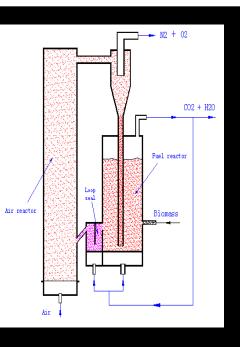


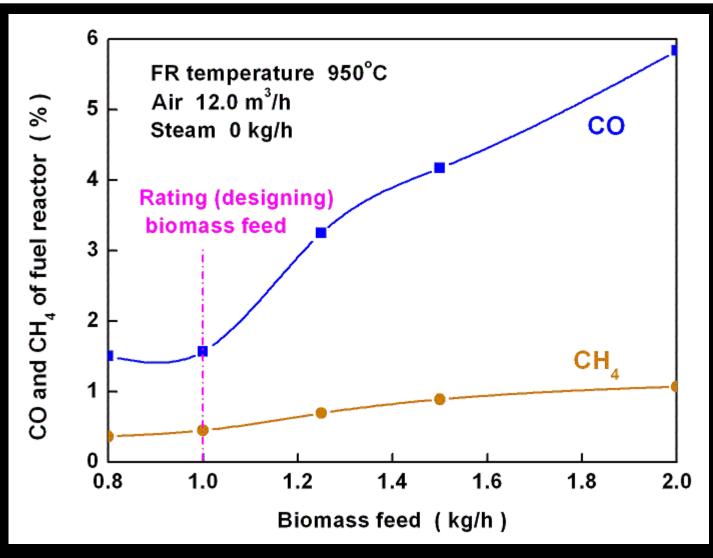
Effect of air flow of air reactor





Effect of biomass feed





Effect of biomass feed

Conclusions

- 1. The studies have being undertaken for 200 hours, and the results indicate that CLC of biomass is a feasible process for CO₂ separation, but more work is needed to optimise the process layout and to develop oxygen carriers.
- 2. A next step should be the construction of a pilot plant, which should be financed.

Thank You

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